

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Wichita Eagle man, who is a woman suffragist, believes, in view of the late election, "if manhood suffrage isn't a failure." He is evidently of the opinion that the women couldn't have made a worse botch of the ballot business than the men in the late unimportant election.

We asked the question, but where did you catch on to the idea that the Kansas believes in female suffrage? This reminds us of some circulars issued by the women in Washington Territory and sent us during the campaign by Hon. J. M. Steele. Those who have given any attention to the advocates of this so-called reform will remember that they never fail to claim that female suffrage would right the majority of political wrongs, would do away with intemperance, gambling and houses where a woman's body is sold and her soul blighted, would give us unbridled juries and honest legislation. Now, Washington territory is in the enjoyment of this latter day reformation, and the circulars alluded to give the whole situation away up there. One of them opens in these words: "In Tacoma there is a voice heard—mourning, and lamentation and weeping, mothers weeping for their children, for whom the gates of hell are opened and there is no hand to save saloons multiply, gambling goes unchecked, infamous houses are on the increase and law and decency are trampled under foot." The foregoing sentence is but a touch, a mere introduction to that which follows. The circular shames manhood and derides women who will not whip into the traces. In all our lives we never read such an array of what we women call vituperation. In another place where the woman committee breaks out in a fresh spot, and St. John fashion, after appealing to God, it says: "Women of Tacoma, have your crazy quill, that now honest and that extra credit, your quill—, and help us rouse those who dream."

That's a fair specimen of woman in politics. If that ain't deflating the angel and making the animal king, and rushing men and women this way together into destruction, we can't read anything. If that ain't pulling women down by means of the ballot rather than elevating them, then we don't know what elevating means.

The result of all this unseemly trade and unsexing of women is known now. About nine women in ten, and presumably that class which renders this life worth living, remained at home on election day, leaving it to the braves, slatterns and to those who render home a curse to do the voting.

OPENING OKLAHOMA.

While the discussion on the Oklahoma question seems now to be likely to secure tangible legislative recognition, many of our readers will be interested to learn that the subject which was introduced in the senate, not since the opening of the late political campaign, but on the 23d of last May, by Mr. Plumb, and was then read twice and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Plumb's bill introduced the same provisions as a matter of general interest we give the full text of the bill:

A bill to open for settlement certain portions of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians by treaty approved August 11, 1831, and by the Seminole Indians by treaty dated March 21, 1865, except such as has been granted to other tribes by act of congress or by treaty, or which have been set apart for Indian occupancy by executive order, being that certain tract of land embraced within the following boundaries, namely: (Commencing at the point where the south line of the Cherokee lands intersects the west line of the Pawnee lands; thence west along the said south line of said Cherokee lands to the boundary line between Texas and the Indian Territory; thence south on the said line to where the same crosses the river; thence down said channel of said river to where the same crosses the Indian meridian; thence north on said meridian and along the western boundaries of the Potawatomi, Kickapoo and Iowa lands to the main channel of the Cimarron river; thence down said main channel of said river to where the same intersects the west line of the Pawnee lands; thence north upon the said line to the place of beginning, and the same are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States, and to be open to entry under the homestead laws only; and it shall be the duty of the president to issue a proclamation opening said lands to settlement, and he is hereby authorized to establish a land office at some suitable point on said lands, and appoint therefor, under such laws, a register and receiver for said office.

Sec. 2. That so much of the grant of land made to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company by act of congress approved July 27, 1866, as grants or purports to grant lands lying within the limits of said land in which were before said grant, was made.

Sec. 3. That the president is hereby authorized to cause to be made full investigation of the claims of the Wichita tribe of Indians to land in the Indian Territory, or to borrow money as compensation for land, belonging to them of which they have been deprived, and transmit the result of said investigation to congress at its next session.

Sec. 4. That the president is hereby empowered to reduce the limits of any reservation established by executive order in said Indian Territory where the amount of land in excess of the necessities or rights of the Indians occupying the same, and lands which by such reduction may be thrown out of the limit of any reservation shall be open to settlement and disposal under the homestead laws of the United States in the same manner as those lands mentioned and described in Sec. 1 of this act.

Sec. 5. That the president may, with full consent, remove the Indians of the Darling agency from the lands now occupied by them to the lands now mentioned in the treaty of August 12, 1858, between the government and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

Sec. 6. That the president is authorized to open negotiations with such of the tribes located in the Indian Territory as in his judgment are in possession of land that he is authorized to acquire, and to make such negotiations for the cession of their surplus lands to the government in fee simple, and at such price as may be equitable for the purpose of opening said surplus land to settlement under the general laws of the United States, his action hereunder to be reported to congress.

ALL SUBSIDIZED.

The cranks have all subsidized save George Martin and Dr. R. Anthony. We sincerely trust these two men that Kansas means "the saloons must go," the happier they may become.

We have been thinking that we were remarkably quiet since election. But Dr. R. Anthony is waging a war of prohibition something when it made its platform, and we made our fight very strategic forward man ought to. But Dr. R. Anthony, F. P. Baker, Marsh Murdoch, and a lot more, induced the boys to go in, and there is no question that the grand old party would not have won had it not been "all things to all men." We have nothing further to do but say about the matter until we see how they "fix it—Junction City Union."

So far as we were concerned there was no dishonesty, trick or evasion. We sincerely believed that the way to settle a matter which had rent the party in the state and given us an expensive Democratic administration, was to re-submit the prohibition question to the people. We believed that such a course would not only be in the interest of the party but of good government. The will of the majority on this question should be known. Laws and courts have few terrors when not backed by the will, convictions or desires of the people. It would have been a simple thing to have referred the whole matter back to the state who make our constitution—the people.

THE TURNER LAND CASE.

Walnut Grove Valley Farm, Dec. 15, '84.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

I, this day, have proved up on my land the second time, besides buying it once from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are these: In the spring of 1871 I came into this valley and bought a claim title on unreserved government land of one Wm. Diba, now deceased, paying him two hundred dollars for his improvements, which consisted of a small frame house and some broken land. This was surveyed by the United States and the plats and files were returned to the local office, then at Atchison, I filed D. S. 898 to preempt said land July 19, 1871. I had settled on the land April 24, 1871. On August 1st, 1872, I located military bounty land warrant No. 10553 in payment for the same, and certificate No. 124 was issued thereon. On October 8, 1874, a preemption bill was introduced for the benefit of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad as a corporation doing business in the state of Kansas, and owned and controlled by a monopoly living in the city of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts. I had no knowledge of this transaction till some time in 1875, as I was then stopping at Joplin, Mo. As soon as I was apprised of the fact I commenced proceedings for a hearing in the case, which was denied me by the land commissioner, J. A. Williamson. On April 21st, 1876, an act was passed in congress declaring that no railroad should attach to any lands until the plats and files were returned to the local land office in which the land was located. In July, 1876, I commenced proceedings with the interior department to be reinstated under this act which was rejected by that great reformer, the Hon. Carl Schurz, whose every decision was in open violation of the decision of the Supreme Court, and in favor of the monopolies, the railroad companies, and against the settlers that he was the bought demagogue for the railroads, there had been thousands of acres more certified to the railroad than their grant called for. I wrote to the Hon. S. J. Crawford, state agent for Kansas, the full particulars of how I had been wronged by the interior department, under the unjust decision of Carl Schurz, and how I was forced to compromise with the railroad, to save a home for my family. He wrote me that I had bought my own land from the railroad and for me never to pay them another cent, as I had already paid them three installments, and at the proper time he would initiate proceedings with the secretary of the interior for a reopening of my land case. He filed his brief before the secretary of the interior Nov. 10, 1883, asking a re-opening of the case, which letters, with one from the Hon. Thomas Ryan, John A. Anderson and S. E. Peters on the same subject, were referred to the land commissioner for report, who reviewed the whole transactions in the case and in the conclusion of his very able and lengthy report to the secretary says it is therefore evident that the company was not entitled to this land and the approval of the issue to the state was not in accordance with the provisions of the grant. This decision was reached in my favor January the 9th, 1884. About six weeks ago the railroad relinquished their right to the land, if they ever had any, and I homesteaded the same and am in to-day with my witnesses to make and proof. It will be readily seen I have been over twelve years trying to obtain title to one hundred and sixty acres of Uncle Sam's land. This has been one of the most vexed cases, and I don't suppose has a parallel in record, and would make a precher's sermon if I had any religion.

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. TURNER.
KINGMAN KERNALS.
To the Editor of the Eagle:
The weather has again cleared up and the churches were well attended to-day.

The Kingman Leader, a new paper just started, made its appearance on Friday afternoon, with Bin S. Hutchins as editor. It has forty-eight pages of reading and advertising matter. Its leader says it is "established to fill a long felt want."

Judge Sloss held a night session of court last night and cleared the docket and this morning at 6 o'clock, took the train for Wichita to attend divine service and to thank the Eagle for its verbatim and complete report of the court proceedings at Kingman. No one seemed to know that there was any liquor sold in the town, or any gambling being done, hence there was no whisky or gambling cases on the docket.

The only breach of promise case thought of, was one of an injured innocence, but as the injured party had not got proved up on his claim, and lived in a dug-out, she concluded to hold her wrath until the judge shall again return. She is petrified in her mind, and lives only to save financial expenses.

Look.

A SOCIAL TIME.

The last number of the Kansas State university Review contains a brief sketch by Mr. E. F. Caldwell, of the university, of a journey to Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Caldwell reached Memphis on the night of the celebration of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. We let Mr. Caldwell tell the story of the charming society which greeted him.

Disgusted and sick of the yell, "Hurrah for Cleveland and the solid sunny south," we sought rest at the Priddy House. Around us, in the parlor, sat several generals and their wives, who were likewise stopping at the hotel. The first half hour was occupied by the landlady with such questions as these: "Where did you come from?" "Where are you going?" "Do you love down here?" "Are you a northern man?" We evaded a direct answer. But when all demanded that they would know we were not deceiving them, we proudly claimed that we loved the south, and that we were a southern man.

The next half hour was spent in telling us how mean we were, with the positive assurance that not only would slavery now be restored, but the "dirty mean, thieving, negro-loving abolitionists" must now pay for the damage done to the south during the late war. We burned their homes and destroyed their bridges, we murdered their fathers and their brothers; stole their negroes and their horses, and compelled the white women and men to engage in manual labor, and then ask them to forgive and forget! Never, till we had paid the utmost farthing. The other side was briefly reviewed by a northern man, but we were told that a nigger had no soul and could never be educated above the brute; and that the treatment of the boys in Libby and Andersonville was angelic compared with what they deserved. An ex-confederate general informed us that they hardly hoped for the good old days of slavery, but that they could and would have pay for the negroes. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue and we took our valises and left.

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